

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 154

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th St. and 9th St.—THE COR-
CORAN BROTHERS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—THE
GOOD NATURED MAN.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE FAIR VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE GAIN ONE WITH
BLONDE WIG.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth St.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d St.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LION—THE LITTLE
RIBBON.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE YOUTH WHO
NEVER SAW A WOMAN—TOM AND JERRY, &c.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th av-
enues.—TAKING THE CHANCES.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE KENT DAVID—IS HE JEALOUS?—LOST ASHORE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ARTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 730 Broadway.—
GAY YOUNG SWELL—BAD DRICKY—PERFECTIFICATION.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MIN-
STRELS—THE TOURNAMENT AT PROSPECT PARK, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and
6th Sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 3, 1870.

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FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The veterans of "the
Seventh" have gone down to "the Branch" for
a clam bake.CHOLERA is committing fearful ravages in
the Bengal Presidency, India. American
quarantine commissioners and boards of health
in the seaport cities will make due note of our
cable news relative to the visitation.SPOTTED TAIL had a peaceful talk and smoke
with the President yesterday. He expressed
his desire to be forever at peace with the
white man, and, being poor, his tribe needed
cattle, stock, &c. Red Cloud, being still
weary from his long railroad trip, was not
present.A GAY DAY FOR BROOKLYN was yester-
day, with the Atlantic regatta, the Prospect
Park races, and the parading of three or
four showy regiments. "So glad" that our
suburbanites across the East river are not
limited in their amusements to one theatre and
Plymouth church.AN EARLY DROUGHT.—In the northern part
of this State and in Canada, and even as far
west over there as the Winnipeg basin, they
are suffering from drought and from destruc-
tive fires in the woods. We hope, however,
that there are rains now coming up which will
"water all the thirsty land."BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is out with what is
termed by the cable a "virulent" criticism
against Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair." The English
tories, it is said, thus indicate their intention
of "shelving" the ex-Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer and Premier as a political leader.
The Prince of Wales took the lead, and High
Church follows its prospective head. The
question remains—Do the English tories love
Disraeli less or Rome more?TOO SOME YET.—The Southern Presby-
terians have refused to come into the Church
union which has fused the Old and New Schools
North as a band of brothers. Down South,
however, the brethren must have a little more
time, in order to become reconciled to the loss
of their "niggers." In another year or two,
perhaps, with a fresh outpouring of grace,
they will come round. Otherwise, we fear,
your Southern old line hard shell Presbyterian
will prove an incurable fire-eater.

Proposed Discontinuance of the Income Tax—Debate on It in Congress.

The debate in Congress on the income tax develops considerable hostility to the continuance of this odious and direct impost upon the people. Some of the ablest and most clear-headed members of the House have spoken against it. General Butler said that while the income tax was fair in theory the difficulty was that only the honest and conscientious men paid it and the rogues evaded it. He added, emphatically, "the country demanded the abolition of this tax, and it must be abolished, or else the places that now know them would know most of them no more forever." It is evident this shrewd man understood fully the unpopularity of the tax when he gave this warning. Mr. McCarthy, of New York, showed that it was only intended as a war tax, its existence being limited to five years; that there was a general demand for the removal of it, that it should not be renewed, but left to die a natural death and to pass away into the past, as all the evils growing out of the civil war were passing away. Others proposed a modification of the tax by applying it only to larger incomes than at present. Some few defended it. The general feeling, however, was against the tax entirely.

Judging from the brief report of the debate telegraphed to New York, we do not think members made the most of the argument against the inquisitorial and odious tax which they might have made. No tax is so corrupting and demoralizing to the country. None is evaded so much, and particularly by those best able to bear it. It yields but twenty-five millions a year to the government, while if it could be collected it ought to yield a hundred millions or upward. We have made an estimate of the number of persons and the amount of their incomes in the United States subject to the tax, and the following is the result:

No. of Persons.	Average Income.	Total Tax.
10,000.....	\$10,000	\$5,000,000
100,000.....	5,000	25,000,000
200,000.....	2,000	10,000,000
300,000.....	1,000	15,000,000
500,000.....	500	12,500,000
1,110,000.....		\$102,500,000

The government receives, then, but one-fourth or thereabout, of what it ought to receive. It is defrauded of seventy-five millions a year. This may seem startling, but is nevertheless true. A large number of wealthy Americans are in Europe, and never pay the tax; a great many change their residences, and cannot be followed or found. Thousands upon thousands give in false returns, and perjure themselves rather than pay. A vast number reinvest a portion of their incomes, call that capital in business without returns, and otherwise quiet their consciences to avoid the tax. In fact, there are so many ways of evading the law, the assessors and collectors, and it is so utterly impossible to detect most of the frauds, that people have learned to look upon the obligation to pay the tax with much the same indifference or contempt that professional smugglers do the revenue laws. The mass of the community have set their faces against the tax, and begin to think there is nothing wrong in evading it. This demoralization will increase should the tax be continued, and the probability is that in a year or two the government would not collect over fifteen millions, or even ten millions from it.

Some of those who advocate the continuance of the income tax attempted to argue that it was popular. It is no such thing. It is unpopular. The mass of those who have to pay and who can be reached are people with salaries or a very limited and well known income—people who can only just make both ends meet. They have to bear the burden, while men of large capital—those who live extravagantly by speculation—and the slippery rogues evade the tax in whole or in part. How can such an inquisitorial law, which invades the private affairs of people and spreads over the face of the country an army of tax gatherers, be popular? It is in direct conflict with our free and republican institutions. It is inimical to that sense of independence and private right which Americans have always cherished from the foundation of the government. Such a tax would never have been thought of but for the extraordinary demands of the government for the war. It was, as Mr. McCarthy properly said, a war measure only, and ought to be left to die a natural death. There is no necessity for the tax. The income of the government is much too large and should be reduced. But if there were no other reason for abolishing the income tax its demoralizing effect upon the community, in leading to false swearing and other fraudulent subterfuges too numerous to mention, calls imperatively for its discontinuance. Let this inquisitorial, obnoxious and un-American law expire by its own limitation. Let it pass away as the other evils growing out of the war are passing away, with the hope that no necessity will ever arise for its revival.

The Ohio Democracy in the Field.

The Ohio democracy, in a State convention, have nominated their State ticket and proclaimed their platform for the coming October election. Their platform embraces a subdued reiteration of State rights; a denunciation of the present tariff and the bill before Congress as a scheme of gigantic robbery of the people; a denunciation of the present internal revenue taxations as unbearable and oppressive; a denunciation of the profligacy of General Grant's administration and of the system of squandering the public lands upon railway monopolies; a pronouncement against the act to enforce the fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional; a resolution in favor of taxing the national bonds and one for the abolition of the national banks; and, finally, a resolution denouncing "the truckling of the federal administration to Great Britain and Spain, and the efforts of the party in power to reduce whole States to vassalage to the general government."

There is a good deal of humbug, claptrap and twaddle for buncombe in this platform; but there are several issues presented, such as the tariff, internal taxes, bonds, banks and public land grants to railroads, upon which the Ohio democracy will be able to make a good fight; and, in reference to the policy of Mr. Fish towards Spain and Great Britain, they will have the advantage of throwing the republicans upon the defensive with very little to boast of. At all events, the

Ohio democracy have boldly taken the field against the whole policy of General Grant's administration and of Congress, and hence these approaching fall elections, for the next Congress, which will all be fought upon the same issues as in Ohio, will be of national importance, and will doubtless, in every case, bring out a very heavy popular vote.

General Banks' Report on Cuba.

The report of General Banks' Committee on Foreign Affairs is published elsewhere in our columns this morning. It has not yet been presented in the House, but soon will be, as a movement is on foot among the members friendly to Cuba to call for it if the committee do not report in a few days. In the meantime the report, with all its details of outrages and indignities heaped upon Americans and the American flag by Spain, is presented through our columns to a greater Congress than the one at Washington. Let the people read this report and judge for themselves to what a depth the weakness of our Cuban policy has brought us and to what straits we have permitted a neighboring colony to be driven by our selfish dread of a war with imbecile Spain.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Voorhees, in the House, recently brought up the question of the outrages in Cuba an almost unanimous sentiment was expressed in favor of a more manly and fearless policy. This sentiment reflected so severely on Secretary Fish that he is reported to have asked General Banks why some of the republican members did not defend him, and to have received a very unsatisfactory reply. The fact is that it is a national and not a partisan question, and republicans do their party great good by scoring soundly the republican Secretary of State who fashions so weak a policy. The republican party has shown itself able to stand up, and for that matter to improve, under the cauterizing process which Mr. Daves applied to it some time ago, and it would probably improve under a similar application on another part of its body politic. At any rate the great Congress of American people to whom the HERALD submits the report on Cuban affairs this morning will be very likely to condemn in unmeasured terms the mercenary policy of our State Department, and when the matter is finally reported to the Federal Congress that body will be very likely to follow suit without regard to party politics.

The Jerome Park Races.

The spring meeting of the American Jockey Club promises to be the most brilliant spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in America. It will open to-morrow, June 4, at Jerome Park, and continue there on Tuesday, the 7th; Thursday, the 9th, and Saturday, the 11th inst., with all the *clat* that the most complete arrangements for the comfort and gratification of visitors, the attendance of about one hundred and fifty of the finest horses from all parts of the Union, a grand variety of sport, including the steeple chase, hurdle races, "heats" and "dashes," and the enchanting attractions of the locality itself, can yield. Should the weather prove favorable—and there is every prospect of that happy circumstance—the assemblage of "the beauty and chivalry" of our metropolis and "the rest of mankind" will dazzle even the oldest *habitues* of the turf. Our gallant sporting men and cavaliers are here in force, with an unusually large representation from abroad, and the retinue of lovely dames who manifest the keenest relish for the start, dash, and away of the ringing course will grace the balconies of the palatial club house and the tiers of the grand stand with such coronals of living bloom as might drive Derby and Epsom, and even Parisian Longchamps, to despair.

There will be four or five races each day, beginning at half-past two o'clock P. M., and extra trains will leave Forty-second street at one and half-past one. The golden youth of New York and their joyous brethren from North and South will make this delightful occasion memorable in their gay and festive annals. Rural relaxation in the leafy month of June, with fields and gardens in their summer bravery, manly exercise and the sparkling eyes of ladies fair above the blushing roses—who would not for the season follow the silken banners of the Jockey Club?

Docks and Piers.

If the pilgrimage of the new Dock Commissioners around the water front on the East and North rivers—a full account of which we published yesterday—should result in carrying out the views which we have repeatedly suggested their little trip will not have been in vain. These gentlemen must have gathered some experience about the condition of our docks that they never had before. The wretched and rickety concerns which we call piers, composed mainly of rotten wood and decomposed filth, are a disgrace to any city which, by its splendid harbor and its boundless enterprise, invites the commerce of the world to this port. The Commissioners of course saw all this and cogitated upon it. We believe that there is some hesitation on the part of some members of the Commission to go into this work of reconstructing our docks and piers at once. We hope they will not be deterred by the magnitude of the undertaking. It is a very heavy and serious job, no doubt, but there is no public work which demands more speedy and thorough action.

The suggestions of President Agnew accord entirely with the views which the HERALD has been urging for a long time. He proposes to build a stone bulkhead along the river fronts, and to run out at suitable distances substantial stone piers, wide enough to permit the erection of commodious warehouses, or else to build the latter on the bulkhead proper, for the convenience of shipping. This might demand a large outlay, but a few millions of dollars spent in this way would give the city of New York an enduring system of docks and piers, worthy of a great maritime and metropolitan city—structures that would not have to be patched up every month. The cost is the least consideration in the matter. Economy, of course, is desirable, but we hope that the competent gentlemen who comprise the commission are willing to accept the responsibility on that head, and that no corrupt jobs will stain their record. At all events we want to see the work of erecting stone docks and piers all round the city commenced at once.

The Spanish Throne Question.

All our recent news goes to show that Spain is approaching a point in her history which promises to be critical—very critical. Prim has fixed a point by promising to make a full statement on the 6th of July of all that has been done since the revolution and flight of Isabella in the matter of the throne. It is a lamentable fact that Spain has for a period of nearly two years been begging a sovereign—begging hard, but begging in vain. The regency is good enough in its way; but the regency, every Spaniard knows, is only temporary—at best a compromise, and therefore unsatisfactory to the nation at large. Under the new constitution Spain is still a monarchy, and it does seem as if the people really preferred that form of government. As the nation has not abandoned the monarchical form of government it is in the last degree desirable that some satisfactory settlement of the throne question be arrived at with as little delay as possible.

It is still uncertain who is to be the King of Spain. All the old candidates seem to adhere to their original purpose. They will not have the throne. Montpensier is the only candidate who has not refused to bear the royal burden. Unfortunately, however, the throne has never been offered him since it has been possible to offer it to any one. Montpensier had promises before the revolution was a fact. Since it has been a fact there has been no fruit. Montpensier is the only candidate who now wishes the Spanish throne, so far as we know; but of all the men whose names have been mentioned in that connection he seems to have the smallest chance. We have been glad to learn that the name of Dom Ferdinand of Portugal is again in favor. Dom Ferdinand should be pressed. He is father to the King of Portugal. During his reign the two neighboring kingdoms would be likely to grow into mutual good feeling. In the natural course of things Dom Luis, the King of Portugal, would succeed his father, and the sister nations, which have really no good reason for remaining apart, would become one—harmoniously and happily one. It is well known that Dom Ferdinand has no desire to be burdened with the cares of State; but it is just as well known that for years he governed Portugal with wisdom and with great success. If Prim is wise he will press in this direction. It is the only statesmanlike course, so far as we can see. Of all possible courses this alone offers immediate as well as ultimate gain.

We see from our latest news that the question of slavery in the colonies is engaging the attention of the Cortes. If Spain is wise and wishes to command the respect of the modern world she will wipe out this foul blot at once. Under her new conditions the prolongation of slavery is the prolongation of a scandal and an outrage. She needs the sympathy of the nations; but so long as she clings to this sin she cuts herself off from the good feelings and good wishes of the better portion of mankind.

The Ocean Cable to China.

The decision of the Committee on Foreign Affairs against granting a subsidy to the proposed Pacific Cable Company is understood as precluding any further action on that subject by Congress in its present session, and thus the great enterprise does not yet take shape that warrants a hope of early direct telegraphic communication between the American and Asiatic coasts. We regret that this great measure seems thus indefinitely thrust into the future. It appears to us that it might have been otherwise if the projectors of this cable had stated their requirements at a more moderate figure than ten million dollars. For Congress to guarantee that sum to the enterprise was practically to assume the expense of it; and if Congress votes the people's money to build vast telegraph lines, why should the lines, when thus built at public expense, belong to private corporations rather than to the people? Doubtless this idea stood in the way of granting enough money to construct such a cable, though it would not have stood in the way of such legislation as would have given the labor the most practical and material assistance.

However constructed, whether at public or at private expense, this cable is a certainty of the future. It is inevitable in the development of our part in the great Oriental trade. Already it is discovered in the common traffic between the East and Europe that the time is shorter from China to London by way of San Francisco and New York than by the Indian Ocean, even with the advantage on that route of the Suez Canal, and this fact alone is making a commercial revolution whose operation is more and more felt with every day that goes by. Its final result will be to change all the currents of trade with the East, so that all the products of the Chinese empire and all the return will come and go by the route across the Pacific. Such a commerce needs a voice, needs the means of instant and ready interchange of intelligence and expression of desire, and this need can only be met by an electric cable. Therefore the cable must and will be made; whether it be made by the Sandwich Island route or by way of the Aleutian Islands seems, in the light of present information on the subject, to matter very little.

THE POPE DECLINES DELAY.—In consequence of the hot weather attempts have been made to have the Ecumenical Council adjourned. The Pope will not have it. He advises the fathers to get up and get to work at an earlier hour in the morning. As we said two days ago, the Holy Father means business, and will have no adjournment until the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed. If the fathers know what is wanted. If the heat is oppressive let them hurry up. Good boys do what they are bid.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."—Mr. Hennessy, as School Trustee for the Seventeenth ward, has been dismissed by the Board of Education. In the late Legislature he thought the abolition of the school inspectors would be a good thing; but they have turned the tables on him, and the place that knew him will be filled by somebody else. So goes the world.

WIX NOT?—They are casting about for a site for our proposed industrial exhibition crystal palace. Why not have it in our great Park, and as a permanent institution eventually, like the Sydenham Palace? What say the Park Commissioners?

Congress—The Franking Bill and Contested Election Cases.

The Senate had another attack of the Franking bill yesterday. It came up as unfinished business, and some of the more reckless Senators—who probably do not care much whether it passes in good faith or not—went so far as to discuss it for a few minutes. Mr. Harlan, however, proposed to take up the Indian Appropriation bill, and stated that there was no necessity for immediate action on the Franking bill, as everybody knew it would pass. The appropriation bills are parts of necessary legislation, which ought to be passed early, in order that both houses may agree upon them before the busy hours of the closing session, when a number of jobs are apt to find their way into them among the unheeded amendments. Mr. Harlan is therefore right, and if, as he says, the Franking bill is sure to pass, we ought to be content to wait. But, like Mr. Conkling, we would like to feel assured that Mr. Harlan has good reason to know that it will pass, and as it is apt to pass the Senate laden with amendments if it pass at all, and may consequently be driven about between the two houses like a shuttlecock for an indefinite time, it would be well to pass it at once, for fear that it may fail at the end of the session and thus thwart the cherished expectations of those Senators whom Mr. Harlan had heard express themselves in favor of its passage. The vote, however, on laying aside the bill, which was expressly made a test, indicated that Mr. Harlan was mistaken, and that the Senate does not intend to pass it.

In the House a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections was reported and was generally discussed. It provides substantially that no money shall be paid to the sitting member or contestant so long as the case is pending, and the unsuccessful competitor shall receive nothing whatever on the decision of the case. Heretofore it has been the custom to pay the sitting member the usual salary, and at the close of the case to allow the contestant a liberal allowance for his expenses. Thus the cost to the people at large is about doubled when a case is contested, whereas equity would require the people alone of the district contested to pay any such extra expenses. Besides, as the people of each district are allowed to choose their own representatives in case of a contest they should be allowed to choose between the contestants. It is well enough for the House to decide upon the qualifications of its members, but it is clearly not within its jurisdiction to decide upon the legality or illegality of an election, probably in a distant part of the country. The present Congress has been so uniformly partisan in deciding the contested cases before it that it is simply astonishing assurance on its part to charge frauds or illegality in elections on the constituents of contesting members. The income tax was further discussed, and it was agreed to take a vote on it to-day.

The Board of Health—Good Work.

The Department of Public Health at this critical period of the year exhibits a commendable anxiety to keep the city as free from contagious diseases as possible. The ordinances against fast rendering establishments are to be rigidly enforced. This is good for the noses, for the stomachs and for the general health of the parties who are unfortunate enough to live, move and have their smell in the vicinity of these abominations. The omissions in cleaning streets are to be overhauled, and the contractors, who, it seems, for the past week neglected to clean sixteen streets and a number of piers, will be compelled to perform their duty faithfully. This has always been the weak point. Our streets have never been properly cleaned under the old system. Now we have new hands at the work and a new method of performing it. The public will certainly hold the new department to a strict accountability if the streets are not kept in good order.

As regards quarantine, Dr. Carnochan presents a series of resolutions which are directed not only to the preservation of the public health, but to the interests of commerce. The Health Officer of the port suggests to the government of the United States the necessity of establishing warehouses somewhere in the vicinity of Quarantine, in order that merchandise arriving in vessels subject to quarantine may be discharged without being put on board lighters at a great distance from the shore, thus adding to the cost of importation, and to that extent clogging the commerce of the port. The lighterage system in this connection is a great evil. We need hardly say that it is also an egregious job. The result of the system tends, of course, like many other of our harbor arrangements, to turn foreign commerce to other ports, where no such rules and restrictions exist. Dr. Carnochan, therefore, is right when he urges the government to construct suitable buildings where merchandise can be discharged, disinfected and examined by the revenue officers, without the extravagant imposition now practised by the lighterage system. We hope his views will be carried out at Washington. They are practical and practicable.

The Fruit Prospects for 1870.

We are certainly a great and a favored nation. Only a few days since we gave voluminous reports from all parts of the country in regard to the prospects for the coming crops of the great staples and cereals of the country. They were all unusually favorable, and in the interval since their publication we have received nothing calculated to dispel the auspicious auguries of an abundant yield. To-day we give a comprehensive statement, valuable to the people at large as well as to the great horticultural interests of the land. It covers reports from various and remote sections in regard to the prospects for the coming fruit crops, and it will be seen, in almost every instance the accounts are unusually flattering. We have yet to hear the growl of the first croaker. One caterpillar sorehead out West undertook to speak disparagingly of the fruit prospect in his region in a communication to a local paper. "Unless there is immediate rain," he declared, "the fruit crop is gone up." And he modestly winds up a long-winded paper with the following significant postscript:—"It rains." Briefly, the prospects for an unparalleled yield of the larger and smaller fruits were never more auspicious than they are now, and only a visitation in the shape of blight or some other untoward accident can prevent their realization.

More Trouble in Italy.

By our latest telegrams from the south of Europe we have news that bands of republican agitators have assembled on the Swiss frontier of Italy, and appear to be in full understanding with the insurgents who have recently been giving trouble in Calabria and the vicinity of Naples. At the same time the partisans of Mazzini are fomenting fresh discord in and around Genoa. Thus we find the serenity of Victor Emanuel's realm assailed in three quarters at once, and it is very probable that we shall next hear of a demonstration on the Adriatic side of the peninsula as well. The recent causes that have directly led to this unhappy state of things are various. Among them we may reckon financial pressure and increased taxation; the continuance and reinforcement of the French army of occupation at Rome and Civita Vecchia; the presence of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and the exasperation of the revolutionary party at their late severe defeat by the friends of Napoleon III. in France.

The humorous journals of Florence and Turin, mixing a little gall with their mirth, have very significantly published a caricature representing the headless boy of "Revolution," decapitated by the Napoleonic axe at Paris, taking flight to the summit of the Alps and there waving aloft her fiery torch. This hint is clear enough, and the Mazzinists of Italy have seemingly followed it at once. The Italian kingdom, however, is strong in its reforms, in its schools, in its improved administration and in the attachment of both army and peasantry to its royal king, "the gentleman monarch," or "Re galantino," as they are fond of calling him. Therefore we have reason to believe, as we certainly hope, that this renewed attempt to retard the restoration of a noble country and a patriotic people will as completely fail as all the previous efforts of the ultra reds and the bitter reactionists, who secretly aid and abet them with treacherous intent, have hitherto done.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—It will be pleasing to the forty thousand denizens of the region around Mount Morris to know that, through the exertions of their legislative representative in the Department of Public Parks, Mr. Thomas C. Fields, with the cordial approbation of other members of the Board, there is to be music regularly once a week in Mount Morris Park, and that a handsome appropriation has been made for the permanent improvement of the park itself. Thus the much-needed work of improving the public parks is gradually progressing all over the city.

DON'T SEEK IT.—Mr. Superintendent Hubbard, who supervises the construction of the new Post Office, denies that he is a candidate for the office of Collector, as some papers assert. He declares emphatically that he has not sought it, don't seek it and don't want it. Of course he don't. Who would, when it is so far out of anybody's reach, except that of the present incumbent?

DEPOSED.—The man who was to have succeeded Collector Grinnell seems to have dropped the subject like a hot Murphy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

B. B. Keeler, of the United States Navy; R. H. Augurs, of the Bank of Montreal, and W. M. Candlish, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel W. Cottrell, of Mobile, and Ben. Perley Poore, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Baltazzi Effendi, Charge d'Affaires of Turkey, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain Barret, of the French Navy; Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, and Colonel E. H. Taylor of Kentucky, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel E. W. Latham, of Texas; George S. Peyton and Dr. Moorhead, of White Sulphur Springs; Josiah Caldwell, of Boston; Colonel H. D. Meary, of Philadelphia, and W. Shanly, of Canada, are at the New York Hotel.

W. H. Eward, Jr., of Auburn; J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh; W. G. Moorhead, of Philadelphia, and A. Talley, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Mr. W. H. Stephens and wife, for Washington; General F. J. Lovejoy, for Staten Island; Jay Cooke, for Philadelphia; Rev. M. B. Buckley, Rev. James Haggerty and Rev. T. K. Keeler, for St. Louis; Judge Beale, for Syracuse; Senator Thurman, for Washington.

Major General Sir F. E. Chapman, K. C. B., Governor of Bermuda, and Lady Chapman; Captain W. C. Chapman, of the Royal Navy; Lieutenant Curling, of the Royal Engineers; Miss R. Butterfield and Miss Cox, sailed yesterday on board the steamer Hermann for Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT.

A crowded house would hardly express the size of the audience that attended the ever popular Dan Bryant's benefit last night. Not only was every seat in the house occupied, but even the family circle, aisles, foyer and every available point were crowded with hundreds who were turned away from the doors, unable to gain admission. The programme opened with an act from "The Colleen Bagger" and the best comedians on the American stage, Mlle. De Bussy, soprano; Mmes. Kowalski and Dan played Myles N. Coppelan. Then came Bryant, Minstrel, and his choice pieces, of which the Immortal Unsworth and Eugene bore the honors. Mr. Brooke then recited a poem, and the performance closed with "Handy Andy," a new feature was the exquisite singing of Miss Jennie Hughes, a young lady who gives promise of becoming an artist of a high order. Encore followed fast and furious, and we have rarely attended a benefit which was so thoroughly enjoyable.

CONCERT IN MADISON SQUARE.—The Park band

again delighted the *bon ton* of the aristocratic avenues and the Manhattan Belgravia with a choice programme, comprising some of their best selections. It opened with a grand march, "Don Buo-falo," by Wiegand, and closed with the usual *polka*, "Good Night," were the best selections played. Carl Faust contributed a couple of galops, Kuefer a waltz and a polka, Suppe the ever popular "Dichter in Bastei" overture. Lanner one of his best waltzes, Wallace some gems from "Lurline" and Offenbach a few champagne beads from "La Belle Helene." A dense crowd surrounded the music stand and listened to the beautiful strains until the shades of evening commenced to fall.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Mr. A.